

HUNS PAY DEARLY FOR EVERY GAIN

DETAILS OF FIRST WEEK OF THE GREAT BATTLE TELL OF BRITISH HEROISM.

OVERWHELMED BY NUMBERS

Fiercely Contesting Each Position, Haig's Men Fell Back in Good Order, Mowing Down the Advancing Foe and Often Counter-Attacking.

London.—Details of the first week of the great battle in France show that, while the fighting has been more severe than in any previous offensive, there has been no cause for pessimism. The German losses have been terrific, probably 250,000 casualties having been suffered by the Kaiser's hosts. At such cost they won less than one-third of the ground on which they had counted. The morale of the British troops has been perfect throughout and they have fought magnificently.

Million Germans in Action.

These facts stand out: It is known that at least 1,000,000 Germans were engaged on the whole front of attack. In the Somme area not less than 52 army divisions were identified. The British line suffered its most severe buffeting in this stretch, but was firm everywhere.

The Germans believed that a loss of 500,000 would be a cheap price for success in the west, but with a loss already of 250,000 there is no prospect of their attaining the victory they seek.

They regained all the ground lost in the Cambrai battle and have taken back sections of the territory taken from them in the Somme offensive of last year.

The fighting was not by any means a continual German advance. The British counter-attacked heavily and fought for every foot of ground.

Details of the Fighting.

In one battle on the extreme left the Germans employed not less than nine divisions in an effort to break through. For three days the three British divisions held them at bay. Finally, under weight of numbers, the British retired behind the line marked by the ruined villages of Bullecourt, East Noguel and Croiselles.

The next morning the Germans renewed the attack, striking northward from Fontaineles and Croiselles and westward from Cherisy. They drove in mass formation, wave after wave, toward the heights between Henin-sur-Cojeul to Henin hill.

Two hours of drum fire, in which gas and high-explosive shells were mingled, preceded the infantry attack. From eight o'clock in the morning until noon continuous waves of gray-clad troops stormed the heights.

British machine guns posted on the ridge swept down line after line of Germans. By three o'clock in the afternoon the Germans had succeeded in pressing past Henin hill on both sides and threatened to cut off the machine gunners posted on the crests. Not until then did the latter retire and rejoin the main British force.

Similar fighting was going on at the same time on the right wing. Tremendous pressure was brought to bear around St. Leger, Vaulx and Vraucourt. It lasted all day.

At times under the German blows the British line sagged heavily, but at no point did it give way.

Desperate Defense of Vaulx.

A bitter battle was fought for possession of Vaulx, but British machine gunners posted in the ruins of the village held the Germans at bay. A ruined factory served as a fortress despite the shelling to which it was subjected.

Not until late in the afternoon was it impossible for the British to hold the town longer. Even then the retreat only went for a thousand yards. The British rear guard fought every step of the way, and, returning to the main body, a counter-attack was launched against the Germans in possession of Vaulx and the village was regained.

The fighting continued all night. Finally Vaulx had to be abandoned before heavy night attacks, but only because German forces had pushed past further up the line and were driving to the attack of Mory.

Another bitter struggle was fought around Croiselles. At Mory Scottish and English troops inflicted tremendous losses on the Germans.

Sunday Battle South of Peronne.

The fighting Sunday was tremendous. All day long heavy forces of Germans endeavored to force a crossing of the Somme south of Peronne, while further along the line they concentrated their efforts against Bapaume.

Repeatedly German engineers attempted to throw pontoon bridges

across the river. On the nearby heights British field guns firing practically at point range smashed every effort. On some occasions British infantry, counter-attacking, dashed into the water to fight the Germans.

With the object of capturing Urville and Esigny, southwest of St. Quentin, the Germans employed at least six divisions, or 72,000 men of storming troops, the 50th, 45th (reserves), 11th, 88th, 187th and 238th, in the proportion of one division to every British battalion. The average width of each attack was 2,000 yards. Ten Tanks Wreak Havoc Amid Foe.

Passing through Urville, there was a bloody struggle in a chalk quarry, where many German dead now lie. After the Germans had come some way forward ten British tanks drove into them and shattered some of their battalions with their machine-gun fire, dispersing groups of the advancing units.

The British fought many rear guard actions and made numerous counter-attacks in the neighborhood of Roisel, falling back to the line of the Somme only when new masses of Germans passed through those battalions which they had not met and beaten.

Between Gozeaucourt and Ephepy occurred a most desperate struggle. The Germans attacked in overwhelming strength. Their previous bombardment had had little effect and the British troops had suffered but slightly.

The weather was misty, and, screened by this mist, the Germans were on top of the British before the latter were aware of it. In dense formation they came on, offering excellent targets. Ground was yielded by the British only under pressure of overwhelming numbers.

Heroic Deeds of the British.

Fighting Saturday between Arras and Bapaume for possession of the heights between the Cojeul and Senne rivers was especially bitter. Out-numbered eight to one, the British troops clung to their positions to the last.

In Gauche wood, where Scots and South Africans were placed, another terrific struggle ensued. The Germans several times managed to reach the wood but were repeatedly thrown back. Their losses in killed were especially heavy, as they came on in mass formation. Attempt after attempt was frustrated.

From a height below Gauche wood known as Chapel hill to Ephepy three German divisions and parts of a fourth were thrown against the British. At one point the enemy was actually among the British advance posts before he was discovered. The fog thoroughly screened him.

Waves of Germans flowed past the farm and around it, but in the farm itself the Leicesters held out, fighting and refusing to surrender until every man was killed or so severely wounded he could fight no more.

The British showed the greatest strength between Bapaume and Peronne and above Bapaume as far as Arras. The Germans, however, concerned with the southern flank, at the Franco-British junction point, concentrated their most terrific blows against the Peronne-Ham-Chauny line, relying on the necessity of an automatic British withdrawal in the north if their line was bent or broken in the south.

Bapaume was an obstacle on the northern side, to capture which they sacrificed thousands of their best troops. Rivers of blood were shed for the town's possession in a combat that lasted almost all night, until the British finally yielded the ruins, after having exacted a fearful price.

Kaiser Orders Jubilation.

The Kaiser was with Field Marshal von Hindenburg in Peronne surveying the bloody fields where thousands of his best fighting men were killed or maimed before the British finally withdrew. The emperor ordered a general jubilation throughout the empire, rockets and flags and a holiday for the children being the chief symbols of celebration. He conferred a gold medal on Hindenburg.

Wilhelm also sent dispatches to the empress telling of the progress made by his armies.

ROLL STEEL FOR \$215 WEEK

Many Workers in St. Louis Mills Average \$5,000 a Year, Official Says.

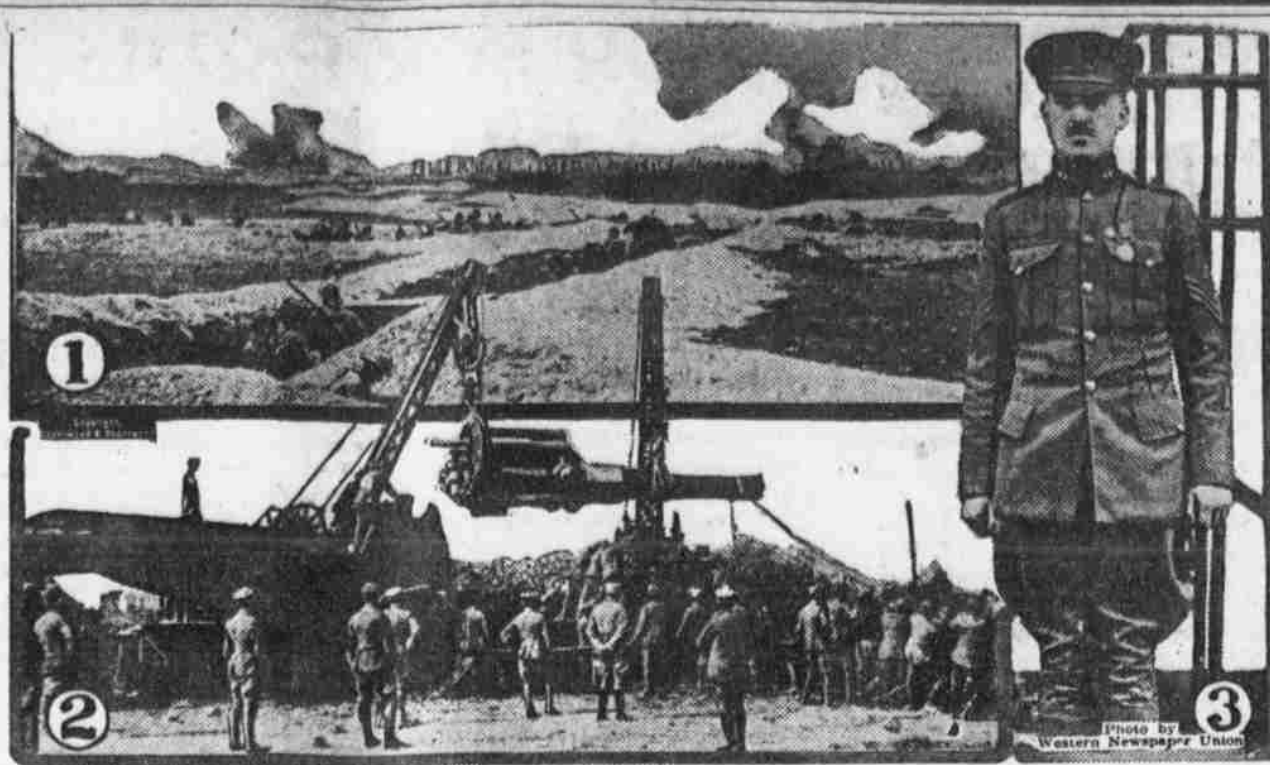
St. Louis.—Rollers employed at the St. Louis and Granite City plants of the National Enameling and Stamping company are making as much as \$215 a week, working eight hours a day, an official of the company said.

He explained that rollers were paid on a tonnage basis, and that such a figure was unusual, but estimated that many of the 175 rollers employed in the two plants average \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year.

Rolling steel is one of the forms of labor requiring the highest degree of skill, although men sometimes serve their apprenticeship in three or four years. The work consists of superintending the heating of steel bars that are to be rolled, adjusting the rolls and feeding the steel into them.

Defense has called upon all county defense councils to furnish maps of counties with the area infested by the rodents plainly marked. A campaign will be launched shortly to treat all the infested areas with poison, furnished by the department of agriculture.

A scheme is on foot to take tin ore from Bolivia via the Panama canal to Jamaica bay, where a European firm of tin smelters has just purchased nine acres of land.



1—French troops advancing to a grenade attack under cover of a heavy barrage fire. 2—Italians moving a heavy gun up to position for the expected spring offensive. 3—Sergt. Maj. A. W. James of the Canadian forces, who was decorated in the presence of a huge crowd at Madison Square Garden, New York, for bravery in action after being badly wounded.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Open Great Attack on the British but Fail to Break Through.

LOSSES ARE TREMENDOUS

Haig's Men Retire to Prepared Line of Defenses Along the Somme—Americans and French Support Them—Paris Shelled by New Gun of Immense Range.

By E. W. PICKARD.

A quarter of a million or more Germans killed and wounded; the British forces pushed back from nine to fifteen miles between Monchy and La Fere over the ground which the Germans abandoned and devastated many months ago, but still keeping unbroken their lines along previously prepared positions on the Somme. These, at the end of the week, were the net results of the Kaiser's great spring drive, which began Thursday morning as advertised.

Despite the loss of ground and estimated casualties of 100,000 among the British the allies and the United States had no cause to be despondent; for the Hun had so far failed of his purpose, which was to smash the British armies, break through their lines and make the battle decisive. If in the subsequent fighting his success is not far greater than it has been to the time of writing, it may truly be asserted that he has met a tremendous defeat.

Starting out with a bombardment hitherto unequalled, the Germans hurried themselves against the British defenses in wave after wave of troops in close formation, and with such targets the British machine gunners and riflemen mowed them down by the thousands until they were fairly wearied with killing. But with at least 600,000 men engaged the Germans were enabled to fill the gaps in their ranks and kept moving forward, though much more slowly than their schedule of operations called for. Haig's men, fighting calmly, fell back in good order, their commanders saving them from being slaughtered and keeping them fresh by frequent shifts. Their retirement had been foreseen and though their first line of defenses was abandoned, the enemy by Saturday night had broken through the second line at only two points, and the third line was considered impregnable.

Emperor William himself was in command of his armies, with the crown prince, Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, and he sent to his wife a jubilant telegram making claims of victory not at all justified by the facts. In truth, what the Germans had accomplished by Saturday night was no more than they accomplished in the first two days of their great attack on Verdun, and as then they had paid most dearly for such success as they had achieved. This may be considered a tactical success of some magnitude, but it is not a strategic victory. Though there is no excuse for pessimism, the situation is serious enough to wake up America and arouse her to the necessity of haste.

While the terrific combat was going on news came that American troops had been brought up from the southwest and, together with French forces, were aiding the British in making their frequent counter-attacks. These Americans, it was believed in Washington, were part of the reserve forces that had been put at the disposal of the supreme war council for emergencies. At this time nothing has been made public as to their numbers or what units are included.

The most surprising feature of the great battle was the shelling of Paris by gun or guns of a range hitherto considered impossible. The projectiles began falling in the city and its suburbs Saturday at regular intervals and steps were taken at once to locate the super-guns. Later it was announced

that they were in the forest of St. Gobain, approximately 76 miles from the Paris city hall. The bombardment was far less destructive than bombing by airplanes, and only a few persons were killed. A Paris paper says the new gun is of Austrian manufacture, is a very delicate piece of machinery and each shot costs about \$4,000. The projectile is a 10-inch shell and is believed to be made of tungsten steel.

Intense aerial activity characterized the operations all along the west front last week. There were numerous combats, in which the allies generally had the best of it, and the British and French aviators made many raids on towns and military establishments back of the German lines. Mannheim especially was hard hit by the British. The American flyers also were very busy and won praise by their skill and daring.

On the Toul front the Americans were subjected to continuous shelling and the enemy also sent over airplanes that dropped large rubber balls filled with liquified mustard gas—a new form of attack. The American artillery maintained its record for accurate fire, driving the enemy from several strong positions and at times attacking the Germans heavily with gas shells. Secretary Baker in the course of his visit to General Pershing's forces was under fire in the front line trenches, and one big shell exploded close to his automobile, but he escaped injury.

On Tuesday General Pershing approved the awarding of the first of the new American military crosses for bravery, the recipients being Lieut. John O. Green and Sergt. William Norton and Patrick Walsh. All of them previously had been decorated with the French war cross.

In Palestine General Allenby's forces have crossed the Jordan and established themselves on the left bank, moving forward thence in the face of stiff resistance by the Turks.

There was increased artillery activity all along the Piave in Italy, and the operations of the air forces of both sides were extensive.

In Russia, despite the acceptance of the peace treaty by the bolsheviks, the German armies have been steadily pressing forward, occupying town after town in the south, moving up toward Moscow and also approaching so close to Petrograd that the seizure of the capital city was said to be a matter of days or hours. All the allied diplomats left Petrograd, most of them retreating to Volodga, 350 miles east. American Ambassador Francis from there issued an address to the Russian people, warning them that if they submitted to the peace imposed by the central powers Russia eventually would become a German province, and pledging the support of the American government to any government in Russia that would resist the German penetration.

Mr. Francis acted without specific instructions from Washington, but his utterances received the full approval of the administration.

The bolshevik government has been hurriedly moving to Moscow. Trotsky is there and says he will act as minister of war if there is to be more fighting. The new volunteer army is being organized rapidly, with renewed discipline, and the press and people, already somewhat disillusioned, cry out against the predatory ruthlessness of the Germans. The Transcaucasian assembly at Tiflis refused to ratify the peace treaty and demanded immediate war on Germany. The attitude of all the allies toward the bolsheviks is becoming more sympathetic, but the hope of effective resistance is rather faint.

The hand of the conqueror falls more and more heavily on Roumania, which is now required to give up to the central powers not only all of her own war munitions, but also those left in Roumania by the allies. If she yields to this demand the representatives of the allies will leave Jassy.

had no intention of robbing or dishonoring Russia and accused the allies of hypocrisy, untruthfulness and brutality.

There was no material change in the situation in the far East, but the opposition to Japan's plan to occupy Vladivostok seemed to increase because of the persistent distrust of the island empire's good faith. Trotsky warned the world that Germany and Japan had agreed to divide Russia between them, but Trotsky's opinions are no longer entitled to very serious consideration.

Early Thursday morning two British and three French destroyers engaged a force of German destroyers off Dunkerque, and when the fight was over four enemy vessels had been sunk. One British destroyer was damaged, but the allied casualties were slight.

The same day Ostend was heavily bombed by British monitors and Helgoland was attacked by airplanes.

The matter of ships also came to the front again in England, and in response to public demand Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, gave out figures on the results of the submarine warfare. Total losses to the allies and neutral nations since the beginning of the war, he said, were 6,000,000 tons, and he admitted the monthly losses are 120,000 tons greater than the new ships built. To correct this, Sir John Jellicoe is to devote himself to combating the submarine. Lord Pirrie has been made governor general of merchant ship building and all available men in the country will be put to building ships. Premier Lloyd-George said that by special effort the deficiency could be made good in British shipyards alone.

Eloquent argument having failed to bring the Teutonic rulers to their senses or the Teutonic peoples to a realization of the truth, and encouragement and sympathy having met with no response from the Russians, President Wilson seems to have decided that action, quick and forcible, is the only thing that will bring the war to a close. He cheered up the country immensely by calling into conference the heads of the various war boards, who had been named as advisers to the chairman of the war industries board in establishing co-ordination. He impressed upon these men again the need of harmonizing their work in order to hurry up shipbuilding, increase shipping facilities and provide materials for the production of munitions. The shipbuilding question is the most pressing one, and the government is somewhat disturbed by the uncertain labor situation. It intends to adopt a definite labor policy, as did England, but this has not yet been formulated.

A great help in solving this transport problem is the seizure of about a million tons of Dutch shipping by the United States and England. This was accomplished on Wednesday after the Netherlands government had refused to put into effect its voluntary agreement to restore its merchant marine to normal activity. Most of the vessels taken will be used in carrying food from America to Europe, and President Wilson says Holland will receive ample supplies of foodstuffs, in accordance with the original pact. Germany, of course, has warned the Dutch that their ships now will be sunk, but it never has shown much regard for the rights of neutral ships outside the proscribed zone.

Wisconsin, smarting under the imputations of disloyalty caused by La Follette and his doings and sayings, undertook to redeem herself in the senatorial primaries, and succeeded in a measure. Joseph E. Davies, backed by the national administration, easily won the Democratic nomination, but Congressman Lenroot had a hard task defeating James Thompson, the La Follette candidate, for the Republican choice. The Socialist vote, unexpectedly heavy, was cast for Victor Berger, who is under indictment for violating the espionage act.

After being assailed in vain by the Republicans, the administration bill to establish a war finance corporation was passed by the house Thursday with only two opposing votes. On the same day the president signed the bill which brings the railroads under government operation and control until 21 months after the end of the war.

Strength Gave Out

Mrs. Schmitt Was Miserable From Kidney Trouble Until Doan's Came to Her Assistance. Now Well.

"My kidneys gave out during the change of life," says Mrs. Margaret Schmitt, 65, Alabama Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. "My back ached and pained as if it were broken. When I moved in bed, sharp, darting pains caught me across my back and I couldn't turn. Mornings I was stiff and sore and it felt as if heavy weights were tied to me. I was so worn-out, I often came near falling from dizziness and flashes of fire would come before my eyes, blinding me."

"I had the most severe headaches and my kidneys didn't act regularly. The secretions passed too often and caused much distress. I was hardly able to do my housework and just to walk upstairs took all my strength."

"As soon as I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I improved and six boxes put me in better health than I had enjoyed for years."

Mrs. Schmitt gave the foregoing statement in 1916 and on April 6, 1917, she said: "My cure has been permanent. I keep Doan's on hand, however, and take a few doses occasionally."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Don't Use Any Other Than Cuticura Soap To Clear Your Skin

Too Common.

"Have you a site yet for your new house?"

"Oh, yes."

"Where is it?"

"In my mind's eye."

THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH. You will look ten years younger if you darken your ugly, grizzly, gray hairs by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing.—Adv.

REWARD FOR TELLING TRUTH

Portuguese Statesman May Not Have Been Flattered, But at Least He Won One Vote.

Senor Costa, the Portuguese prime minister, in excusing himself from making a speech on the ground that he was no orator, told an amusing anecdote at a luncheon party given in his honor during his recent visit to London. It appears that when he first put up for the Portuguese national council he prefaced his opening address to the electors by alluding frankly to his lack of oratorical gifts. After he had finished a man pushed forward, grasped his hand warmly, and said:

"Senhor, I've been a lifelong opponent of yours, but at the coming election I shall vote for you."

"Thank you," said Costa, much gratified. "May I ask the particular reason for your change of views?"

"Because you are the first speaker on either side that I have heard tell the truth," was the reply. "You said when you began that you couldn't make much of a speech, and by heavens, senhor, you can't."

Between Girls. Betty Wilde—Jack declares he'll go crazy if I don't marry him. Her Friend—Ah! Then there's no hope for him either way.

This Funny World.

McJones—Notwithstanding the high price of living, the things we really like are not what cost the most money.

McSmith—I thought of that myself when I saw Newrich accompany his wife to the opera when he'd rather have gone to the movies.—People's Home Journal.

Wakeful Nights

—go out of style in the family that once drank coffee but now uses

INSTANT POSTUM

This wholesome beverage of delicious flavor contains no drug elements to upset heart or nerves and its cheery goodness is just the thing in the way of a hot table drink

